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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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"Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST"
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[640-2]

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[6692]

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PORLTAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
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Hongkong, 29th April 1903. [61647]

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COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.

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[633]

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[635]

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[644]

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THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
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Steamer Service by the S.S. "ROBE MARU" and "SAIKIO MARU" (2,377 tons each)

as follows:-

NORTH-BOUND.

Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ... 11 a.m.

Arrive—Dairen ("") ... 8.50 p.m.

Ar.—Mukden ... 9.15 p.m.

Ar.—Changchun ... 5 a.m.

Ar.—Harbin (Russian Train)* ... 6.55 a.m.

Ar.—Harbin ("") ... 3 p.m.

Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow.

Thursday Saturday or Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Saturday

Sunday Tuesday Friday Saturday Sunday Saturday

Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Saturday

Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Saturday

State Express for Moscow.

Wagon-Lits for Moscow.

State Express for St. Petersburg.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)* ... 9 a.m.

Arrive—Changchun ... 6 p.m.

Ar.—Mukden ... 7 p.m.

Ar.—Dairen ... 2.30 a.m.

Ar.—Shanghai ("") ... afternoon.

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IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

never contemplated that the new tramway to the Peak would run "through the Public Gardens," but only "alot the western edge of what for a long time was called "the New Gardens," which are separated from the Public Gardens proper by the public road to the Albany, the higher parts of Hongkong city and the Peak. These new gardens, made out of the site of Duddell's Coffee Garden, which had a large residence on it, are probably not one-third the size of the Public Gardens proper, to which they, indeed, form an additional means of access, and as such, it may be pointed out, they would afford a most convenient site for a station, enabling people living lower down to have easy access to Gardens, besides giving those living above them better facilities for getting to or from the town. Mr. Dunn's in his Minute says his position throughout has been supported by the conviction that the promoters in their anxiety to secure the concession of a second route to Peak have "overlooked, or at any rate not adequately considered, the limited number of those whom the tramway is intended to benefit compared with the immense mass of what may be called the intelligent middle classes of Chinese and Portuguese who would suffer in a special degree if the tram were run in this way through one of the most important sections of the Public Gardens." It is not easy to follow this argument. Does Mr. Dunn mean that an "immense mass" of people frequent this part of the Gardens? If so it will be news to many who are familiar with the place. But the point we wish to make, as against the argument advanced by Mr. Dunn, is that the tramway would provide an easy means of access to the Gardens, and would be likely to increase the popularity of the Gardens among all classes of the community. It is admitted by the Superintendent that the Gardens are not now the favourite resort of the English community that they used to be, but he suggests the possibility of European residents again making them a favourite resort at any time. Surely nothing would better serve to promote than that the easy means of access from the Queen's Road that a cable tramway would provide. We cannot see that "the intelligent middle classes of Chinese and Portuguese" would suffer "in a special degree" if the tram ran through the western portion of the new gardens as proposed; on the contrary, a far larger number might confidently be expected to share in the benefits now enjoyed by the comparatively few. A tram station in a corner of the Gardens would, we venture to think, be regarded by most people as a direct inducement to visit the Gardens.

The English Mail of the 1st May was delivered in London on the 10th inst.

The Mayor of Manila has been robbed. Thieves entered his residence one evening last week and carried off a complete double set of harness valued at about £100.

A report has been made to the police that between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning a robbery was committed at St. Stephen's College. The safe in the library was opened and £600 in money was stolen.

Now that the Phillipine Assembly has come to an end great political activity is noted among the Nacionalists and Progressives parties, both of which are preparing the field for the struggle for the mastery at the November elections.

During the three days ended at noon yesterday there were only four cases of plague—one in Kowloon City and three in Shanghai Street. The total for the year is only 81—a great improvement on the returns of previous years.

Mr. Brotherton Harker, architect and surveyor, of 17 Queen's Road Central, reported to the police that the letter box bearing his name was wrenched off his office door and stolen between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning.

Mr. J. S. Dobie, the Hongkong agent of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 15th May 1909 amounted to 32,930.36 tons and the sales during the period to 27,786.69 Tons.

William Vincent, conjurer, Victoria Cinematograph, failed to appear at the Magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Hongkong Hotel and also in the charge room at the Central Police Station, and his bill of \$10 was declared estreated.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 30th May, 1909, shows that of non-Chinese there were 355 to the Library and 141 to the Museum, and of Chinese 203 to the former and 1,894 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 563 persons and the Museum by 2,035.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, in the course of an address at Kuala Lumpur, mentioned Ipoh particularly as having given him great pleasure. Many young planters and business men, he said, had come by motor or otherwise several miles to the meetings there regularly, and men had systematically left their sports and other engagements for the time that they might come to support and encourage him, and possibly help themselves.

A week ago an engineer residing at the Sailors' Home complained that while riding in a ricksha at West Point the coolie took him up a side street and with the assistance of another relieved him of his watch and chain and \$40 in money. Yesterday Inspector Robertson placed the ricksha puller and a coolie before Mr. Hazelwood, who sentenced them to three months imprisonment each and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

Manila is free from cholera. So says the Bureau of Science after a thorough examination of the dejecta of suspected cases. While three deaths from disease that closely resembled cholera occurred last week, none were Asiatic cholera as suspected, but rather ptomaine poisoning, known in Manila cholera nostris, as resulting from bacteria found in meat and fish, in which decomposition has commenced owing to the excessive heat.

In an article on Chinese Banking in the *Peking Daily News* the following paragraph occurs:—An incident which is more than illuminative occurred a few weeks ago when a certain Chinese went to the Post Office to purchase some stamps. He tendered a bank note of the TaChing Bank, but was requested to pay with a note of a foreign bank, which he also had in his possession at the time. The foreign note was thus preferred to a currency of its own Bank. This is a state of affairs which for the credit of Chinese Banking institutions should not be permitted, and no effort to inspire confidence, at any rate in the Government Bank, should be spared.

Messrs. W. J. Hewett and H. Larsen, in the Revenue Launch *Kowloon*, were instrumental in rescuing 13 survivors from the s.s. *Ying King*, which vessel foundered off Castle Peak during the typhoon. At Taishan, under the direction of Mr. Adamsen, the work of rescue was gallantly performed by Foreigners and Chinese, Messrs. Hack, Greenhalgh, Tomlinson, Leissner and Garibaldi actually manning the gigs at considerable risk to themselves. The united efforts of Foreigners and Chinese resulted in the saving of over one hundred lives.

An ordinance just passed in Java which came into force on June 1, falls heavily upon Chinese secret societies in Netherlands India. A fine of one hundred guilders or three months' rigorous imprisonment is the penalty on every Chinaman found in possession of secret society documents or emblems, or caught wearing the distinguishing marks of these organisations. Those who preside over the meetings of such societies, allow meetings to be held in their houses, or fail to inform the authorities on such gatherings being held incur similar penalties. The latter also fall upon Chinese who recruit for these societies, supply them with money, or give them help in any way.

At the date of last advices from Saigon, a peculiar strike was engaging public attention. Eighty native workmen employed on quay construction work there suddenly struck on May 3, and refused duty. No persuasion could induce them to turn to. They demanded that the working day should at once be reduced from eight hours to six hours, but that the wages should remain the same. One of the ringleaders has been arrested, and several others are likely to be prosecuted for interference with freedom of labour. Worse still is a strike of over one thousand carpenters at Chinese shipyards at Cholon, near Saigon. They stopped work because the employers refused to give advances demanded. The workmen have formed themselves into union. The strike had lasted two months on May 13.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood^(*)

Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lantau Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

(*) N.E. and E. winds, fresh; fair at first, some rain later.

A Bill now under discussion in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament, gives the Netherlands India Government greater controlling power over the harbours and coaling station at Sabang in Pahar Way, and authority to organise a port trust there. In Holland there is no longer any hope that Sabang will outrival Singapore and Penang. But it is confidently believed that the port has a great future. One significant fact is that the number of ships calling there increases yearly. The *Java Bode* speaks highly of what has been done so far, in improving the port and the accommodation at Sabang.

A significant sign of the times, says the *Bangkok Times*, is to be found in the report that some of the gambling houses in Bangkok have recently been losing considerable sums. The Farmers, of course, bid high for their farms, and not less so perhaps in a bad year, since they expect that people with a less income than usual will gamble to retrieve their fortunes. But either people are not doing so to the same extent, or they are unable to raise any money to gamble with. Anyhow our contemporary is credibly informed that much less money than usual is finding its way to the gambling houses of Bangkok. If there is less money to spare for a flutter in the gambling houses, cash must be very difficult to come by at present.

The North Borneo Trading Co., Ltd., proceeded against J. D. W. Thomson, lately employed in some of the docks at Hongkong, for breach of contract. The assessors, Messrs. Dale, McCreath and Cox, gave their opinions in favour of defendant, and the judge, Mr. Turner, gave judgment and compensation in accordance therewith. Counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr. G. E. Morrell, immediately notified the judge that he was not bound to accept or act on the opinion of assessors, and was informed that the court was aware of it, but agreed with the opinions given. Mr. Morrell at once gave notice of appeal. This was heard by the Governor and Mr. Pearson, sitting as judges of the High Court, and was upheld, costs being given for appellants and an order made for the damages to be assessed. This confirmed the views held by Mr. Morrell and other people who were at loss to account for the finding in the Sessions Court.

William Vincent, conjurer, Victoria Cinematograph, failed to appear at the Magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Hongkong Hotel and also in the charge room at the Central Police Station, and the court was aware of it, but agreed with the opinions given. Mr. Morrell at once gave notice of appeal. This was heard by the Governor and Mr. Pearson, sitting as judges of the High Court, and was upheld, costs being given for appellants and an order made for the damages to be assessed. This confirmed the views held by Mr. Morrell and other people who were at loss to account for the finding in the Sessions Court.

COUNCIL OF ASSESSORS

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE

The third series of matches in the Hongkong Tennis League will be played this week.

The draws are:—

Taiwoo v. Schoolmasters

Civil Service v. Craigengower

Kowloon v. Cl. Y.M.C.A.

Y.M.C.A. v. Linchard

LEAGUE TABLE

	P.	W.	L.	PTS.
Y.M.C.A. (European)...	2	2	0	4
Craigengower	2	2	0	4
Kowloon	1	1	0	2
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese)	2	1	1	2
Linchard	1	0	1	0
Schoolmasters	1	0	1	0
Civil Service	1	0	1	0
Taiwoo	2	0	2	0

THE TYPHOON OF 1908

Rewards for Beavery.

It may be remembered that during February last, rewards were conferred by H. E. The Vicerey of Canton on certain members of the Chinese staff at the Taishan Station of the Kowloon Customs, for life saving and bravery displayed during the Typhoon of 27th July last. The exertions of the Foreign staff have now been similarly rewarded, and on the 22nd May Mr. Holworthy, Deputy Commissioner, Kowloon Customs, on behalf of the Commissioner, had the pleasing duty of presenting Certificates of Merit conferring Official Buttons, bestowed by the Vicerey on the following foreign members of the Kowloon Customs staff:—

Messrs. W. J. Hewett, H. A. Adamsen, C. Hack (since deceased), J. E. Greenhalgh, H. Leissner, J. R. Tomlinson, H. Larsen, M. Garibaldi (since resigned)—Fifth Class Button and Merit Certificate; Messrs. L. W. Luckin and P. Pickford, Sixth Class Button and Merit Certificate.

Messrs. W. J. Hewett and H. Larsen, in the Revenue Launch *Kowloon*, were instrumental in rescuing 13 survivors from the s.s. *Ying King*, which vessel foundered off Castle Peak during the typhoon. At Taishan, under the direction of Mr. Adamsen, the work of rescue was gallantly performed by Foreigners and Chinese, Messrs. Hack, Greenhalgh, Tomlinson, Leissner and Garibaldi actually manning the gigs at considerable risk to themselves. The united efforts of Foreigners and Chinese resulted in the saving of over one hundred lives.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

As announced by advertisement in Monday's *Daily Press*, a meeting of the Unofficial Justices of the Peace is convened for the 10th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Justice as a member of the Legislative Council to take the Hon. Mr. Pollock's seat during his absence.

We learn that Mr. Murray Stewart has agreed to stand, and that he will be proposed for election by the Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosson and seconded by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Mr. Murray Stewart's return to the Legislative Council will, we are sure, give general satisfaction, for when he sat as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce during the Hon. Mr. Stewart's absence from the Colony last year, Mr. Stewart showed himself to be a keen critic, a Rupert of debate, and altogether an acquisition to the Colonial Legislature.

UNABLE TO MEET THE MUNICIPAL WAGES BILL

Our Macao correspondent writes: "I am sorry to report that the Local Senado finds itself in a position of inability to fully meet the wages bills of the Municipal employees. Municipal policemen and the Sanitary Department coolies have been paid in full, but the employees of the Senado Secretariat and of the Administrator's department have received only 50 per cent of their salaries for May. The school teachers have to wait. Other employees were paid only 25 per cent."

Commenting on this our correspondent remarks that in spite of the deplorable state of the municipal exchequer nothing has been done to reduce the number of employees. Presently it is anticipated that the Government will be obliged to confess itself practically in a state of insolvency, as the Local Senado has done. Yet there is a considerable number of officials in the Colony who have been drawing good salaries, but apparently doing little or nothing for the money. Why not, asks our correspondent, ship all these superfluous officials back to Lisbon?

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.G.I. str. *Iochia* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenglo Mart* from San Francisco, will sail from Yokohama 1st instant, and is due to arrive at this port 11th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Vancouver on Saturday 10 a.m. the 29th ult.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Kobe at 10 p.m. on Friday the 28th ult., and left again at noon Saturday for Yokohama where she was due to arrive at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 30th ult.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

A SENSATION IN ITALY.

LONDON, June 1st.

A sensation has been created in Italy by a speech delivered by Sir Marcora, President of the Legislative Chamber, urging an increase in the military strength of the country. The glorious fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Lombardy, he said,

ought to inspire the nation to devote all its energies to freeing the country from the yoke of the foreigner lying in ambush on the frontier.

CANADIAN NAVAL ORGANISATION.

LONDON, June 1st.

It is stated at Ottawa that the Dominion Government will begin the construction of a fleet and the organisation of a Naval Reserve in 1910.

The Government has already opened negotiations with British shipbuilding firms.

GERMANY'S BATTLESHIP CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 1st.

Mr. George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Bishop's Nympton, said it was now ascertained that Germany could have seventeen Dreadnoughts ready by July 1911. Only eleven had yet been ordered.

FLOATING MINE RECOVERED.

The search for the mine reported to be floating in the vicinity of Hongkong has at length been rewarded with success. Last Sunday week the government launch *Stanley* was despatched to find the mine but returned without it. On Monday, however, the Harbour Master (Captain Basil Taylor, R.N.) sent a party out again to renew the search. On this occasion they were successful, coming across the mine between Green Island and Cheung Chau, better known as Dumb Bell Island. It was found to be a British 72 lbs mine, and its appearance indicated that it had been in the water for several years. It is satisfactory to learn however, that the mine was harmless.

INSPECTION OF PARACEL ISLANDS.

Admiral Li Tsun and Taotai Li Chi Cheun

left Canton last week on gunboat to inspect the Paracels, Pratas and several other islands,

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday June, 1st.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE MITCHELL DIVORCE SUIT.

T. A. Mitchell brought action against John Lenni claiming \$15,000 as damages by reason of the defendant having on the 12th and 13th days October, 1904, and on the 11th and 12th days December, 1904, and on divers other dates before and after the said dates, wrongfully, wickedly and unjustly debauched, and carnally knew one Henrietta Maud Mitchell, then being the wife of the plaintiff and bearing his name. Plaintiff also claimed the sum of \$14,012.84 as special damages, being the costs and expenses which plaintiff had incurred of and incidental to the divorce proceedings instituted by him in the first divisions of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Scotland, against the said H. M. Mitchell, his wife, in consequence of the defendant's misconduct, and in which divorce proceedings, the improper conduct of the defendant with the said H. M. Mitchell was alleged and proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented the defendant.

Mr. Slade moved that the cause of action in this case should be dismissed because all the questions at issue between the parties had been decided in a previous action. In 1907 the plaintiff commenced an action against the defendant claiming damages for the adultery which he alleged the defendant had been guilty of with plaintiff's wife. That action came on for trial last year, and it was dismissed on the ground that the right to bring the action had been taken away by certain legislation in the Colony. In the latter part of last year an Ordinance was passed which affected that particular subject, so that now an aggrieved husband had the right to bring an action as to what was called criminal conversation against any person who was alleged to be guilty of adultery with his wife. The plaintiff commenced a fresh action against the defendant for identically the same offence as had been alleged against the defendant in a previous action. All the factum upon which the plaintiff claimed relief in this action were set out as the plaintiff's ground for relief in the earlier action. The actual acts of misconduct later alleged in the last action were to be found in the statement of claim coupled with the particulars which were ordered to be given in respect of the allegation in respect of that claim. All these acts of misconduct, alleged in the present action, were not fresh; therefore, to put the matter in well-known technical words the cause of action in the two actions was the same. In these circumstances he submitted that the very wholesome principles of English law came into play, by which a person was not allowed, when he had been unsuccessful in one action, no matter for what cause, to harass his opponent by a second action.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that the words *res judicata* imported, when used as a defence, that the matter had been adjudicated upon. Unless the question to be re-opened had already been adjudicated upon, it would be a contradiction in terms to apply to that matter the words *res judicata*. What was held when this action was last before the Court was that there was no right to bring the action. The reason for the conclusion at which the Court arrived was given in his Lordship's judgment. Legislation had since been passed giving the right to bring such an action as the present, unless it could be shown that the subject matter had already been a subject for the determination of the Court. No matter in dispute between the parties had ever been adjudicated upon.

After further argument the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

"Nowhere is a place beyond all others where one must not take things too seriously—the midday sun always excepted. Too much work and too much energy kill a man just as effectively as too much assured vice or too much drink. Flirtation does not matter, because every one is being transferred and either you or she leave the Station and never return. Good work does not matter, because a man is judged by his worst output and another man takes all the credit of his best as a rule. Bad work does not matter, because other men do worse and incompetents hang on longer than anywhere else. Amusements do not matter, because you must repeat them as soon as you have accomplished them once, and most amusements only mean trying to win another person's money. Sickness does not matter, because it's all in the day's work, and if you die, another man takes over your place and your office in the eight hours between death and burial. Nothing matters except home furnishings and acting allowances, and these only because they are scarce. It is a slack country where all men work with imperfect instruments; and the wisest thing is to escape as soon as ever you can to some place where amusement is amusement and a reputation worth the having."

The space left blank has not got the Straits, but India, in the original (Kipling's) "Thrown Away"; but one does not need to be cynical to hold that the description applies with equal force to 's part of the East, says a Penang contemporary.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice. Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society took place yesterday at the City Hall. The Hon. Mr. F. H. May presided.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the society on the successful season it had had and remarked that it had been less interrupted than the previous season by dinner parties. They appreciated this attitude on the part of the public. Undoubtedly the most important work undertaken was "The Wreck of the Hesperus," for the success of which they were indebted to Mr. Deaman Fuller for his labour in connection with the orchestration of the piece. The committee also wished to thank Mr. and Mrs. Grove, Mrs. E. G. Barrett, Miss Eborotheron Harker and the Rev. M. Longridge for their services. They were sorry, he added, to lose the services of their hardworking secretary and he was sure they would all join in extending their best thanks to him. The treasurer would have something to say on the accounts and he would content himself by remarking that they would doubtless have learned with satisfaction that they carried forward a balance of \$348 to begin the work of next season. He trusted that that season would be as prosperous as the last (applause).

Mr. BEAVIS (hon. treasurer) moved the adoption of the accounts, which was seconded by the Hon. BASIL TAYLOR and carried.

The committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. F. C. Barlow, C. E. H. Beavis, R. T. D. Sayle, J. A. Young, W. L. Patterson and Rev. A. B. Thornhill; the appointment of secretary being left with the committee.

It was unanimously decided to ask Mr. Denman Fuller to undertake the conductorship of the society next season, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

The annual report was in the following terms:

The Committee of the Philharmonic Society have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the Season 1908-1909.

The membership of the Society shows a gratifying increase over that of last season. We have the following additional Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. C. E. H. Beavis, F. B. L. Bowley, W. A. Dowley, Major-General R. G. Broadbent, C.B., and the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, whilst the number of ordinary members has increased from sixty-six in 1907-1908 to ninety-two in 1908-1909.

This large increase is mainly due to the alteration in the Rules, sanctioned by the Extraordinary General Meeting of November last, whereby ladies and gentlemen are permitted to join the Society as subscribing members with all the privileges of vocal and instrumental members except that of voting on any question under discussion at special or general meetings.

During the past season, the Society gave two concerts as compared with only one in the previous year.

The first concert was held in the St. George's Hall on Friday, January 8th, 1909 and included, amongst other items, Vincent's "Choral Fantasy" on Old National Airs, by a chorus and orchestra of some eighty performers. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the concert was well attended.

The second concert took place on Tuesday, April 2nd, 1909 and though, from an artistic point of view, it admitted to have been in no way inferior to the former one, the audience was considerably less, due probably to the fact that the concert had to be given late in the season.

Hamish MacCunn's Work, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," by chorus and orchestra, was the main item at this concert, and the time and care necessary to produce a work of this nature rendered an earlier date for the concert impracticable. No orchestral parts of this work being available, the orchestration—no light task in view of the very small number of performers—was so ably undertaken by the conductor as to suggest the desirability of adopting this practice for the future, having regard to the difficulty of obtaining a full complement of instruments.

The task of orchestrating this work (which is nothing if not descriptive) for the handful of performers available might have appalled a less capable musician than Mr. Deaman Fuller but, in a few days, he produced a score, which gave the greatest satisfaction to all concerned, and which contributed in very great measure to the success of this item on the programme. The committee have since gladly accepted the orchestral parts which Mr. Fuller has kindly presented to the Society.

The committee desire to express their most sincere thanks to all those members who took part in the concerts, especially to Mr. and Mrs. E. Grove of Canton, Mrs. E. G. Barrett, and the Rev. M. Longridge, &c.

The Society is also greatly indebted to Miss Brotherton, Harker for the gifted manner in which she has acted as hon. companion to the Society throughout the season.

It is with regret that the Committee have to announce that Mr. Golsthorpe is leaving the Colony and thus will no longer be able to carry on the duties of Hon. Secretary. His untiring and painstaking performance of such duties calls for the emphatic appreciation of the Society.

As in previous years, the expenses connected with both concerts exceeded the receipts of the deficit in each case being met from the Subscriptions or General Fund. The Society is, however, to be congratulated on possessing, after paying all expenses, a balance of \$348.54 to be carried forward to the account for next season, when it is hoped that members will again cordially support the Society in its efforts to promote music of a high standard in Hongkong.

F. H. MAY
President.

AMERICAN DELUSIONS.

HUMOUR AND HUMOUR.

The New York Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing last month said—

The increasing space devoted to interviews with prominent Europeans indicates that the American newspapers are rather surprised by the Turkish atrocities, with which their columns have lately been full. It also shows that the big discussion about what the railroads may do and what they cannot under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, a matter of vital importance here but difficult for laymen to follow intelligently, has given place to the very definite conviction that Trust prosecutions will not be popular during the Taft régime, and that the Public Prosecutor's hopes of dissolving the Standard Oil or Harriman Railroad mergers have been finally blasted.

That is the general impression, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Taft, by his actions, will convince us otherwise. American capitalists are rather elated by the prospect, and had Mr. Taft as a "decently safe man, opposed to all ideas of confiscation." It is a relief here to read the aforesaid European interviews.

The first place is claimed by Count Calloredo Mansfield, a handsome young Austrian with a diplomatic post in Rome, whose marriage with Miss Nelly Iselin, one of our most beautiful young Americans, takes place shortly in this city. Count Mansfield talked pleasantly of America, and, in conversation with the *New York American's* representative, shattered the popular idea on this side of the Atlantic that titled Europeans who have met and associated with the most delightful women in the Old World occasionally come across the Atlantic in search of American dollars.

They come here, said the Count, because American girls are more beautiful than the rest. No women in the world, he declared enthusiastically, compare in beauty with the American women. It is not entirely confined to the handsomer either, if I can judge from the fleeting glimpse I have had in this land, a glimpse of a wonderfully picturesque section of the South and New York. I have seen in the shops, in the streets, and everywhere pretty and attractive women and girls.

Count Mansfield, according to the same interview, described New York as the "greatest and most impressive city in the world," and thereby earn immunity from native criticism until he sails for Europe.

Next comes Dr. Aked, late of Liverpool, now pastor of the millionaire Baptist Church, in Fifth Avenue, to whom the *New York World* devotes two columns and an excellent portrait.

Dr. Aked, as the reader of *The Daily Telegraph* knows, has foresworn his allegiance to King Edward, and is now a candidate for American citizenship. He is one of the most popular preachers in the American metropolis, and as a freelance pulpiteer, occupies an important rôle. In the world's interview, Dr. Aked first described New York society women as lacking in ideas and ideals, and, proceeding, denounced "two great American delusions." Dr. Aked talked candidly, and has been here long enough to speak authoritatively on the subject.

The first delusion, he said, is that of "hustle." You Americans all think that people work harder in America than anywhere else. They do not. You simply make a little more noise about it, that is all. Men work just as hard and long in England and all over Europe as they do in New York or Chicago, but of course there is no use in trying to persuade an American of that fact. You remember one of your playwrights, now dead, once remarked that the idea of America's youthfulness was one of its oldest traditions. Well, this idea of "American hustle" is another.

The second delusion I call the delusion of American humour. You Americans are all convinced that you have a special brand of humour that no foreigner can appreciate. I have failed to discover any sign of it. Of course, your newspapers will say that is because I am an Englishman and do not understand it.

The Doctor continues in like manner, with striking illustrations, to prove his contention. The difference between Count Mansfield and Dr. Aked is that American readers expect honeyed words from recent arrivals, and criticism from an aspirant to American citizenship is heard without resentment.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

At the beginning of May his Majesty's Government despatched by telegram invitations for a conference on Imperial Defence. These invitations were sent to the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. The invitation, it is understood, is not for an Imperial Conference in the full sense of the word, but for a subsidiary Conference, such as those contemplated in the first resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1907, to deal with the operations of naval and military defence, at which the representatives of the Dominions' and Colonies would confer with Ministers here, and with high naval and military officials and experts.

The resolution lately passed by the Canadian House of Commons intimating the desire of Canada to co-operate in the defence of the Empire, the offers of the Australian States, and the definite offer of New Zealand all form bases for discussion.

In the reply of New Zealand the details of the acceptance of the offer were left over for discussion. In the case of Australia, while New South Wales and Victoria offered Drednoughts, the Commonwealth Government was opposed to that form of contribution and preferred to develop a local Navy.

A definite list of proposals for naval defence was lately transmitted to the Imperial Government through the Governor-General of Australia, and this again would form a basis for discussion. In view of the approaching unification of South Africa, it is probable that the various South African representatives will not be able to give any definite pledge, but in any case their presence at the Conference is obviously desirable.

The date of the proposed meeting of the Conference has been suggested for July, not for any special naval or military reason, but solely with regard to the convenience of those coming from the more distant parts of the Empire. Delegates from New Zealand and Australia could hardly, with convenience reach London much earlier, and, further, the convenience of the various Parliaments has to be considered.

There is no intention of proposing, and so far as is known, the proceedings will be held in London much earlier, and, further, the convenience of the various Parliaments has to be considered. There is no intention of proposing any definite programme for discussion, and so far as is known, the proceedings will be held in London much earlier, and, further, the convenience of the various Parliaments has to be considered.

It will not be necessary for the various Prime Ministers to come, unless they specially wish to do so, and the question of who the representatives shall be will be entirely a question for the various Governments concerned. Following precedent, it is likely that the proceedings will be opened by the Prime Minister.

SARDINES FOR THE ORIENT.

Under the above caption the *Manila Cable* states—America states that recent investigations made it clear that there are great possibilities of new concern that may enter the field to supply the entire orient with two of the products of the sea to be found on almost every American and European table—the sardine and the anchovy.

Discussing his investigations into fisheries for human consumption and their commercial value, Alvin Seal, the fishery expert of the Bureau of Science, says that while thousands of pesos worth of canned sardines are imported annually into the Philippines, the waters of every island in the group swarm with this fish which, by the use of good sardine oil, could be turned into a most profitable commercial product.

The sardine belongs to the herring family, of which there are over 13 distinct species in Philippine waters, all of commercial value. Large numbers are caught in Manila bay at all seasons of the year.

There are at least four different species of anchovies in local waters. Of this fish Mr. Seal says: "The common anchovy, the dill, is found in great numbers along the shores of almost all the islands of the group. This species is a delicate little fish of fine flavor and would bring a good price if put up in an attractive form either in oil or spike, or if made into anchovy paste."

Among the many other kinds of fish of commercial value mentioned by Mr. Seal are the silverside, the most abundant fish in the Philippines; the mullets of which there are eight specimens of the family known here, "all of them good food fishes and of commercial value."

Then there are the mud fish, the snappers, the mullets of which there are ten kinds; and the sea basses, of which there are 33 species; and the milk fishes so common among the Moors.

Discussing Mr. Seal's statement the director of the Bureau of Science says: "During the nine months from January 1 to September 30, 1908 the Philippines imported 125,492 pesos worth of fish from the United States 28,234 pesos worth of fish from Canada 166,948 from Spain and 76,576 in fish from China. We export to British East India during this period 110,000 pesos worth of pearl shell, 32,583 of tortoise shell and 55,443 of other fish products."

The list of imports and exports as given in the quarterly summary of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for that period shows the exports to amount to P306,886 and the imports to P492,762.

"Thus our fishery import for this period," continues the director of science, "exceeds our exports by P191,762, a condition for which there can be no good excuse, as it simply shows our failure to utilize the rich natural resources of the Philippine waters."

THE SEXAPHONE.

INSTRUMENT TO DETECT SEX OF THE UNBORN.

Mr. Williams is a working engineer who also keeps hens at Caxford. One day when in his workshop he noticed that some small steel articles suspended from the wall by wire quivered without any apparent cause. At the quivering continued, he hunted about to discover what was the source of the disturbance. Immediately below the pendulum steel someone had placed a basket of eggs. He removed it to see if there was any magnet beneath. No sooner had he done so than the quivering ceased. He replaced the basket and the quivering recommenced.

Clearly there was some connection between the quiver that was felt by the steel and the eggs. Mr. Williams began experimenting with this hitherto unsuspected sympathetic relation between steel and egg. He found that a sterile egg left the steel unmoved. Continuing his experiments, he found that one egg would cause the steel to move backwards and forwards like the pendulum of a clock, while another egg would cause it to rotate with a circular motion.

He hatched out the first egg, and the chick that came out was a pullet. He hatched out the second, and out came a cockerel. In thus wise it was that Mr. Williams stumbled upon what may be the key to many mysteries, viz., the latent power of sex in eggs to move a pendulum of steel from side to side if the egg be bent in any way if it be male.

I met Mr. Williams at the *Daily Mirror* exhibition of the sexaphone at the Hotel Cecil, writes a correspondent in Review of Reviews. Are you sure you are right? I asked.

VERIFICATION.

I have verified it a thousand times. Last year I hatched out hundreds of eggs in my three incubators, and they came out true to indication every time. Of course I never set eggs shown to be sterile.

Then all your certificated eggs hatch out, and always true to the sex shown by your little machine?

That is so. At first I was clumsy and made a few mistakes. But my wife can test 200 eggs an hour, and we hatch out 100 per cent, and have just the proportion of cockerels or pullets, that came out was a pullet. He hatched out the second, and out came a cockerel. He hatched out the third, and out came a cockerel. In thus wise it was that Mr. Williams stumbled upon what may be the key to many mysteries, viz., the latent power of sex in eggs to move a pendulum of steel from side to side if the egg be bent in any way if it be male.

What is your machine? Here it is, said Mr. Williams, producing a sexaphone; it is simply a fine steel wire, from which is suspended a small steel weight. That is the more sensitive. The other is a trifle more elaborate, but the principle is the same.

And does sex always affect it in the same way?

Invariably. Man or woman, bird, beast, or fish—the instrument never fails. I have tried it on armadilles and ells. But try it yourself.

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KONGMOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHANGE OF CHARACTER OF WANGMOON BEACON LIGHT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the character of the WANGMOON BEACON LIGHT will be changed from WHITE to RED from the 15th June, 1909.

F. ALLSHORN,

Harbour Master.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Approved.

J. V. LOUREIRO,

Assistant-in-Charge.

Kongmoon, 1st June, 1909. [613]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD. NINE ROOMS, Electric Fittings. Suitable for Offices or Dwellings.

Apply— TATA SONS & CO.

No. 6, Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [614]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship.

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," Capt. E. Malchow, will leave TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at 10 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [5]

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Call at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Taking Cargos at through rates to the BRAZILS to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"E. F. JANZ FERNAND," Captain E. Nitache, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 26th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MANAGER of KENNEDY'S STABLE begs to inform the residents of KOWLOON and district that provided sufficient support be forthcoming he will be prepared to establish a SHOEING FORGE at KOWLOON where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge the Manager hopes that the Scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of Horses and Ponies to the Under-signed.

G. W. GEGG,

Manager,

Kennedy's Stables.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [705]

WANTED.

HOUSE on the UPPER LEVEL must be detached, with at least 7 or 8 Rooms, and Servant Quarters. Unfurnished.

Apply— "K."

Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [705]

MONEY TO LEND.

\$150,000 to invest on Mortgage: Mortgages for smaller amounts can be considered.

Send Particulars of Securities offered to X.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [537]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [48]

DON'T DELAY!

JUST UNPACKED:

INDIAN LONGCLOTH,

NAINSOOK,

LINEN,

MADAPOLAM,

MUSLIN,

PER-IAN LAWN.

HOOSAIN-ALL & CO.,

14, Queen's Road, Central,

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [41]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC PLANT

Consisting of—

TWO 125 Kilowatt STEAM ALTERNATOR SETS: Output, 50 Amperes at 2100 Volts. The Sets comprise Vertical Compound Medium speed Engines, 205 revolutions per minute, by Messrs. ROBERT & CO., direct coupled to Alternators by Messrs. JOHNSON and PHILLIPS, complete with Exciters, &c.

ALSO ONE HORIZONTAL COMPOUND JET CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 100 Horse power by Messrs. BROWNE & LINDLEY. For further particulars apply—

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909. [649]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PURE, RICH AND WHOLESOME

MILK

Straight as it comes from the Cow.

The Company's Farms, Utensils and Methods are Models of Cleanliness and, in these particulars, are probably unsurpassed in the World.

[563]

A TACK & CO.. FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE

26, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN

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Cameras fitted with

"ZEISS," "GOKEZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS" Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [489]

TO LET

GODOWNS No. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lep Ting's Godown), East Point.

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—

KAM FOOK,

No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Star Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET

LARGE OFFICE ROOM, on 2ND FLOOR of Prince's Building.

Moderate Rent.

Apply to—

"C."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [706]

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kuliang, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanitarium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, Ice House Street, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [533]

TO LET.

CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL, A WELL FURNISHED ROOM with Bathroom attached, overlooking the Harbour, will be vacant on the first of June. For particulars address—

"ALPHA," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1909. [50]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.

Apply—

T. B. L., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

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FROM JUNE 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

NO. 7, MACDONELL ROAD.

Equipped with Electric Light and Ceiling Fans.

Apply to—

HERBERT W. LOOKER,

1, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [782]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

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For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against
Infection.

3c 3c

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.

2c 2c

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

6c 6c

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antisepically cleansing their bites.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

By Appointment to



His Majesty the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a BOVRIL Soup, and so ward off indigestion.

BOVRIL

stimulates the gastric juices and immediately strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

6c

70-2

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO. LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[176]

APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
For continuous use by the Gouty, the
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning
before Breakfast.

[607-1]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



LADIES SAFE
REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

1.2-3

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

791

WESTERNISING THE EAST.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL'S VIEWS.

We published some weeks ago a letter written from China on the above subject by Lord William Cecil for publication in the London *Daily Express*. In a further letter Lord Cecil writes—

In my last letter I said that there were difficulties in the way of an educational advance in China, difficulties which impede the development of the organization of a complete educational system. To begin with, China thinks Western education as it comes to her is denominational—not I say, as it comes to her; that is, after it has passed through the hands of the Western materialists and their Japanese imitators.

Western education, for instance, as it is taught in Tokyo University, appears to the Chinaman—and I think to others also—to be a sort of mental poison, calculated to reduce the morality of any nation down to zero, even if that nation be blessed with high ethical principle. And when poor China tastes this mental poison as it is dispensed by her Japanese teachers she realizes that it will soon bring her State with its time-honoured customs to nothingness.

Japanese thinkers say, for instance, that it is no good believing in religion since all the ablest men of the West are unbelievers. Leaving on one side the falseness of such a statement, can you wonder that the Chinese find the results of such teaching denormalising? Chinese morality, even before it has been submitted to such a destructive process, is not very exalted, but there are matters on which its teaching is excellent, and which depend on Chinese religion.

HONESTY:—A Chinaman will cheat and will lie against anyone in most things, but on certain points he is absolutely reliable. These points, under the process of Westernisation, are getting distinctly fewer, as the German traders in Tientsin have found out, who are now rather ruefully counting over their bad debts, which they have allowed to accumulate on the theory that the Chinese always meet their trade obligations.

Again, the Chinaman will have a fellow-Chinaman man to die in a gutter full of water, as the chief engineer of this ship saw done in Shanghai. And this was not an exceptional case as Dr. Macklin, of Nanking, tells me. That Canadian philanthropist—shall I say saint?—rides along the roads, picking up dying Chinamen, and saves their lives, and, as rule, he gets no help from their fellow-countrymen. Yet no Chinaman of the old sort will allow his father or his brother or any relation or even his guilty-brother to want, even if he has to divide his last crust with him. But the modern Westernised Chinaman has no such scruples, and while he has not learnt to play the good Samaritan, he has even forgotten the sacred obligation to his own father—thus I was informed by several Chinese gentlemen of rank.

Or, to take another instance, Chinese permit polygamy; women are regarded as inferior beings, and their condition compared to women of the West, is very miserable. There have been a few white women who have been so foolish as to marry Chinamen, and they have suffered much. Yet, when we have said this, we must remember that the Chinaman has a high ideal of public decency. You will never see an indecent picture except in a foreign shop-window, and I was told by a Chinese gentleman that they have never allowed their wives to look at such a picture.

DEMORALISATION.

But the Westernised Chinaman is already acquiring a reputation for unseemly behaviour. Female students dress like men, they go on picnic parties without chaperones, or they have their clothes cut extremely tight. Can you wonder that many of the best men in China—good Conservatives of that most conservative land—are shaking their heads and saying that under Western influences their nation is going to the dogs?

Perhaps what impedes the development of Western education in Chinese universities most of all is the reputation that the Westernised Chinaman who teaches in these universities has of being a revolutionary. The consequence is that China halts in her advance. Mind you, I am not saying that there is going to be a reaction in favour of the old learning; China quite understands that unless she will accept modern ideas she will no longer be able to call her land her own. She is constantly reminded of this by the Russians in the north, by the English at Weihaiwei and Hongkong, by the French in Yunnan, by the Germans in Shantung, and, lastly and especially, by the Japanese in Manchuria, who will not even let her build railways in her own country; and so she is going to modernise.

To many a Chinaman it seems as if it were a choice between two evils—the demoralisation of Western education or the certainty of Western domination; sadly they prefer the former. Of course, many of my readers will say, "Why must Western education be regarded as demoralising?" The answer is because all education divorced from religion has by the universal experience of mankind been found demoralising. Christians, Buddhists, Brahmins, Jews, Mahomedans disagree about most things, and yet on this point they are agreed that education and religion must go hand in hand, or else there will be bad results.

NO RELIGION.

The Western educator of the Far East, if he is not a missionary, believes in education without religion. Irreligious education is in full swing at Tokyo; the Germans are going to start another non-religious university at Shantung; some people say the English university at Hongkong is going to be non-religious, but I hope wiser counsels will prevail and, at any rate, religious hosts in connection with the university will be permitted.

It makes one sad to think of poor China, with these three great universities hard at work turning out not good Confucians, good Buddhists, good Jews, or good Christians, but just producing men without faith, and therefore without principle, without truth, and without honesty, who shall go throughout the length and breadth of China making the name of the West odious to all right-minded men. For after all, civilisation without religion has hitherto proved a failure. Certainly, Western civilisation without Christianity is like Hamlet without Hamlet left out. All its ideals are Christian, and it is an unreasonable system unless you accept a Christian basis for your thought.

Every Western thinker, even those who profess unbelief, has lived in an atmosphere of Christian thought. And those to whom we owe most have not hesitated to refer their inspiration to the teaching of the Bible. A Shanghai newspaper said the other day that it wanted a Chinese Howard to reform the Chinese prisons. Would Howard ever have reformed the prisons if he had not been a Christian? Would Wilberforce have freed the slaves if he had been educated at Tokyo or at Shantung Universities? Think of the statesmen who have made England great, from Raleigh to Gladstone. Statesmen who have differed absolutely on many points, as Strafford and Cromwell, have been united on this one point. Where would England be without the teaching of Latimer and Laud, of Richard Baxter and John Milton, of Fussey and Simeon, of Bunyan and Wesley?

Did I say England? I should have said the English-speaking race, for it was the Pilgrim Fathers who founded the States, and it is the Wesleian thought that has largely guided them. But I take up too much of your paper.

I hear that the prospectus of the Hongkong University speaks of making a special effort to build up character; but how? I understand it is to be without religion, certainly without Christianity. This truly is making bricks without straw; may, without clay as well. How is it to be done? I suppose the master is to tell his pupils that they must be good. But will that have any result? Why, China is a living proof to the contrary.

If every Chinese ruler ever thought of keeping the excellent maxims that were written by Confucius, and that are learnt by heart by every educated Chinese boy, China would be an ideal country. Chinese morality is as low as its ethics are high. It is a standing example of the uselessness of good advice. Yet the same old plan is to be tried again, in spite of its obvious failure; only the authority on which the good advice rests is to be largely diminished—the teacher is not to say, as the Chinese teacher says now: "This advice comes down to you from Confucius, and has been repeated by your fathers"; but he is to say, if he tells the truth: "The good advice I give you is a mere invention of a few theorists; it has never obtained acceptance in the West except in France, and there its results are injurious; so we are going to try it in the East."

FALLOUT.

Poor China is to share in that experiment which is proving such a failure in Japan and India—education without religion, of morality without faith. Has such a course made high-minded men in the West, and can such a course make high-minded men in the East? What China wants at the present day is high-minded men. Can you be high-minded without religion?

Those interested in the well-being of China are meditating sorrowfully on this question; this is especially true of the missionaries. Many have lived for years in discomfort and danger, many have died from pestilential climates or by the sword. They think little about such matters. They are only anxious for the future of those for whom they have lived and suffered. Many mission bodies have erected splendid schools. What will be the fate of the pupils of these schools?

The Chinese learn readily, and some of the bright boys in those mission schools have great futures before them if they can only get a good university education. But what will be their fate if they fall into the hands of some unbelieveing professor at one of these universities who will persuade them that all that they have learnt in the mission schools is wrong? Their condition will be worse than if they had never heard of Christianity or Western education.

Perhaps the reason why people think that Western education in China must be irreligious, for they think that the Chinese hate Christianity. I believe this is a misunderstanding that should be cleared up. The Chinese are the most tolerant people in the world as regards religion; in they have tolerated Indian Buddhism; yes, they still speak of it as the Indian religion. They have tolerated Mahometanism; there are Mahometan colonies in many of their big towns. They are more tolerant than the Russians, for they tolerate the Jews. They are rather proud of a little colony of Jews they possess in their midst. They have tolerated Christianity. For two hundred years there has been a colony of Greek Christians close to Peking; they will tolerate any religion—what they are intolerant of is foreigners.

The Boxer movement was directed against foreigners, not Christians; in some cases men who smoked cigarettes were killed because cigarettes were regarded as foreign.

This brings me to my second difficulty. Western education to be appreciated by the Chinese must be given by Chinese; therefore the great object of every university that hopes to succeed in China should be to try to prepare and educate Chinese students to take the place of the Western professors at an early date.

The Chinese quite realise that at present Western education must be given by Western teachers. They do not want a permanent Western settlement. So when I have explained to Chinese that we have the welfare of China at heart because by our religion we are bound to believe in the brotherhood of man, and that our object is therefore only to retain Western teachers till we have educated enough Chinese thinkers to carry on the great traditions of Christianity and education, the suggested idea of a Christian university has met with the warmest approval.

I do not hesitate to say that if a Chinaman were to choose between an unbelieving foreign university and a Christian Chinese university, he would a thousand times prefer the latter, and if he has to choose between a foreign university that is non-Christian and a foreign university that is Christian, he would most probably prefer the latter, since, as a rule, he thinks that Christianity is the best thing that comes from the West.

INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG GARRISON BEACH S.C.C.

The following account of the Interport

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

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INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

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The following account of the Interport

in a reasonable short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, supressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm, by laying the foundation of structures and other operations.

THERAPION NO. 1

This successful popular remedy used in continental capitals by Ricard, Mortan, Jobert, Valpeneur, others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 2

for blood

SHIPPING.**ARRIVALS.**

ANAKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,183, T. Ota, 1st May—Arrived 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui
Bassan Kaihatsu.
CHUNSONG, British str., 1st June—Canton.
HAIMUN, British str., 650, J. W. Evans, 1st June—Swatow 31st June, General—
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
JACOB DIEDERIKSEN, German str., 630, A. Hansen, 31st May—Haiphong, Pekhot and Hoiho 29th May, General—Jensen & Co.
MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, Henry E. Meaton, 1st June—San Francisco 5th May, Mail & General—P. M. S. S. Co.
PELENO, British str., 7,441, W. T. Hansen, 31st May—Liverpool via Singapore 24th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
PETCHARUBURI, German str., 1,373, C. Gosswein, 1st June—Bangkok 24th May, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
SOMALI, British str., 6,700, R. Peters, 1st June—Yokohama and Shanghai 29th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
1st June.

Choshun Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
Chunsong, British str., for Hongkong.
Fri, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
Kitano Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
Meiyune, British str., for Singapore.
M. S. Deller, British str., for Moji.
Shibetora Maru, Jap. str., for Tukao.
Sonoda, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

31st May.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
LANDER SCHIFFE, Ger. str., for Canton.
OLDENBURG, German str., for Kiranchow.
1st June.

CHEONGSHING, British str., for Weihaiwei.
CHINHUA, British str., for Canton.
CHOYKANG, British str., for Canton.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HEIM, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
HONGKONG MAIL, Japanese str., for Moji.
KAIFONG, British str., for Manila.
KOHSIANG, German str., for Bangkok.
TUNGOK, German str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Somali reports: Fine and smooth voyage, moderate N.Easterly winds.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 1st.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—
KOWLOON DOCK—Samatra, Atlantis.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Asia.

TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Chenan, Tean.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

May 6, British str. Islander, Wright, May 4, from Christmas Island for Singapore.
May 9, Dutch str. Pyrus, Barens, May 9, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
May 9, Dutch str. Rhine, Potjer, March 27, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
May 9, Dutch str. Gede, De Boer, May 13, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
May 15, Dutch str. Djocia, Gantvoort, April 3, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
May 15, Dutch str. Sindoro Guthrie, April 10, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
May 16, Dutch str. Biliton Hassicot, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
May 16, Dutch str. Gravatalo Engelsmann, May 14, from Tjilatjap for Batavia.
May 17, British str. Regum, McNicoll, May 17, from Batavia for Westward.
May 17, German str. Osnabruck, Pfehn, Feb. 13, from Hamburg for Batavia.
May 18, Fr. man-of-war Brisa, Du Plessis, Feb. 18, from Batavia for Westward.
May 19, British str. Kitchatton, March 29, from Barry for Java.
May 19, British str. Memnon, Clark, May 19, from Batavia for Amsterdam.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR**VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SUVERIC...	6,232	W. Shotton...	On 3rd June.
OCEANIC...	4,657	F. W. Davis...	On 1st July.
KUMERIC...	6,232	J. Matthe...	On 29th July.
AMERIC...	4,363	J. Boyd...	On 25th August.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SEGUIRA,"
Captain Hayes will be despatched as above on or about the 8th June.
The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

HONGKONG—BOSTON & NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
PORTS AND SUZIE CANAL
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

SS. "INDRANI" ... On 16th June.
For Freight and further information apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [77]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L" nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day at 10 A.M.	
LONDON & VARIOUS PORTS OF CALL	OMNI	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon, B.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SIRIONIA	Ger. str.	Brahmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th inst.	
BREMEN, HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM, &c.	SUVRIA	Ger. str.	Salmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th inst.	
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SINNEGBIA	Ger. str.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th July.	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN, &c.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 5th inst.	
MARSEILLES, AG. VIA PORTS OF CALL, &c.	CANYON	Swed. str.		MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	POLYPSIEN	Fr. str.	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 8th Inst., at 6 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WAKASA MARU	Brit. str.	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 5th Inst., at D'light	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Brit. str.	Geo. Anderson	NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	About 12th inst.	
MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	v. Dohret	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst., at D'light	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	Porselin	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st July.	
MARSEILLES, AG. VIA PORTS OF CALL, &c.	TOYO KISEI	Fr. str.	F. F. Cope	NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 2nd July.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	TAOCA	Brit. str.	E. Malehov	TOTO KISEI KAISHA	About 2nd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	MANSU MARU	Brit. str.	Nitsche	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	MARSHAL	Brit. str.	Mohr	SANDER, WINLER & CO.	On 26th inst., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	PATHAN	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	INDIANI	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 3rd July.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	TAOCAMA MARU	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	SUVERIC	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	TOHO MARU	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	VICTORIA B.C.	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	VICTORIA B.C.	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th July, at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 6 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 18th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA	To-day, at 9 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		C. D. Goldsmith, B.N.E.	On 3rd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		SANDBACK	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Williams	On 4th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		M. Courtney	On 6th inst., at D'light	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Lancelin	About 7th inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Hayes	On 9th inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Schwinghamer	About 10th inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		W. Hayward, B.N.E.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Frazier	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		...	Middle of June.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		Sachs	On 22nd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		P. J. van Escherick	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		H. Murayama	To-day, at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		J. W. Evans	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		E. Foray	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		J. S. Roach	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		P. H. Rolfe	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		R. Rodre	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.		A. W. Outerbridge	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str				

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO PORTS	SOMALI	10 A.M., 2nd June
ANG. & COLOMBO PORTS	Capt. R. A. Peters	Freight and Passage.
SAID AND MARESSELLES		June
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SIMLA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.E.	About 3rd June
YOKOHAMA		Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Abov' 10th June
Capt. W. Haywood, E.N.E.		Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 12th June
Capt. G. W. Gordon, E.N.E.		See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909.

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPIENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARESSELLES, HAVRE, COPEN-	"CANTON"	About 8th June.
HAGEN AND GOTHENBURG		Middle of June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	
For Further Particulars apply to	MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.	

Hongkong, 24th May, 1909.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN MAIL to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that mail to CHINA via SIBERIA are despatched from the LONDON General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mails will be forwarded.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dairen and Siberia.		
10th June	at 1.30 p.m.
12th	at 8.30 p.m.
17th	at 9.00 a.m.
19th	at 8.30 p.m.
24th	at 1.00 p.m.

The Prinz Regent Luitpold, with the German mail of the 5th May left Singapore on Saturday the 29th May at 8 a.m. and may be expected here to-day.

The Tourane, with the French mail of the 7th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on Monday, the 7th inst. This post brings copies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 3rd April.

FOR
POST OFFICES
IN
CHINA
AND
SIBERIA

EUROPE, Etc., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.

Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, Sourabaya and
Micassar.

Macao, Penang and Colombo.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

Taiping and Chonmipo.

Koato.

Singapore and Sourabaya.

Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin.

Holloway and Haiphong.

Moy. Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria,

H.C. Tacoma and Seattle.

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H.C. Tacoma and Seattle.

EUROPE, Etc., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.

Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra
Postage 10 cents.

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Europe, India via Tuticorin.

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